

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Senden	About FRIDAY, the 26th June.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembli	About the end of June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. Rud Meyer	WEDNESDAY, Noon, 1st July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer	About WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	CALEDONNIEN.....	Martin.....	22nd June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....	TOKIN.....	Charbonnel.....	1st June, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.....	TOURANE.....	Lancelotti.....	6th July, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.....	POLYNESIEN.....	Broc.....	7th July, at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP Co.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALlice, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINA, WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Trans-Pacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT to OVERLAND PASSENGERS to OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER.....13 Days.

LONDON and PARIS.....26

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALlice, LIVERPOOL, via MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

* AMIRAL EXELMANS, 25th July.	* CEYLAN, 26th Nov.
* OUESSANT, 27th Aug.	* CORSE, 17th Jan.
* MALTE, 12th Oct.	

No passengers. * Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further Particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILATING.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS, WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908.

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 606, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Sootts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

Shipping—Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR, THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP	AMOV	Second half June	JAVA	Second half June
TJIBODAS	JAVA	Second half June	JAPAN	Second half June
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half June	SHANGHAI	Second half June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half June	JAPA	First half July
TJIPANAS	JAVA	First half July	SHANGHAI	First half July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half July	JAPAN	Second half July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports in through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor, Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.

Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).

Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street.

Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.

For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1908.

Notice of Firm

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR

and EXPRESS TRAINS Co

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, etc., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th July 1907.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 11th July 1907.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

During the past few weeks considerable attention has been drawn to the proposal that the Central Government should take over full control of the Chinese Imperial Telegraph and convert them into an official department. The establishment of telegraphic communication in China began only with the year 1864; prior to which date important messages or orders were signalled to remote regions by means of beacon fires lighted on towers; and it is easy to understand that while the towers were few in number the signals were not always comprehensible. In that year, however, the Danish Great Northern Telegraph Company, which has left its mark on the whole system in the seven Danish experts who are now the only Europeans employed in Chinese telegraph operations, constructed the first line from Peking to Shanghai. Considerable difficulties were experienced in those early days in preventing the country people from tearing up the poles for firewood and stealing the wire to make nails. The like difficulty is not unknown to railway engineers at the present day and it was only checked in the case of telegraphs by Imperial decrees attached to every post, threatening offenders with instant decapitation. In due course, however, Shanghai was linked up, first with Tientsin, then with Hankow, and gradually the wires spread over the Empire until there are now more than 36,000 miles of them, connecting nearly 400 offices. But partly owing to the piece-meal manner in which the system has been built up, partly, it must be confessed, to the constitutional inability of Peking to grapple with questions of public interest with any degree of forethought, there is no sort of uniformity in the telegraph service. The lines are owned by a private company, but through the Government possesses a half share of the ownership, its interest is little more than that of a sleeping partner, plus the substantial royalty which it draws from the company for its concession of the lines. Each province controls its own share of the system, each counting as a separate country for the scaling of charges; with resulting inconvenience of constant delays and additional expense to the general public.

Contrasted with the sister branch of the Post Office, originally organized as a Government department by Sir Robert Hart, the deficiencies of Chinese private enterprise and provincialism exhibited in the telegraph service are glaring indeed. While the use and revenue of the Post Office increase, the telegraphs languish under exorbitant rates and chronic uncertainty. A sufficient example of their working was afforded in the case of the disastrous freshet on the Han River last April, the evils of which might have been largely mitigated if the telegraph clerk at Siao-yang had transmitted the height of the freshet correctly, or if the message had not been delayed en route. What is costly to the consumer tends inevitably to become costly to the owner also; and the disrepair into which the general apparatus of the system has fallen is quoted as one of the principal reasons for the Government's wish to assume control. To expend \$1,000,000 in repairs, the amount at which the necessary work is estimated, is not a task for which the Company can be supposed to have much relish. A more effectual spur to action on the Government's part is the desire to obtain redress from the International Telegraph Conference in Lisbon respecting various infringements of China's sovereign rights in Manchuria and elsewhere. As Dr. Morrison predicted in the telegram on this subject which we reproduced recently, the Conference has refused to listen to the Chinese delegates, until China reduced the heavy charges of her service, of which the representatives of every Power complained. Between complaints abroad and complaints at home China has abundant excuse for drastic action, even at the expense of the apparent injustice of compulsory acquisition of the Telegraph Company's shares from their present holders. There is no doubt that the service might become a valuable asset to the nation both for revenue and consolidation; while its reversion into the hands of the supreme power would be a powerful factor in that policy of centralization which is now so clearly Peking's ideal.

It is clear that the shareholders do not intend to relinquish their property without a struggle. Urgent protests have been sent to Peking from the Shanghai native merchants involved; and even the announcement that the Ministry of Posts and Communications is prepared to pay \$170 a share does not mollify them. They prefer the present investment for their money which, with all its disadvantages, is admittedly remunerative. With some reason, they ask where the necessary funds are to come from; and the answer given is, a foreign loan would have to provide, according to the Government's present scheme, for all repairs now necessary for the construction of new lines in Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet and the improvement of others; for an increase of the department's capital to £5,000,000 and for the temporary losses consequent upon a reduction of the tariff by one half, it is not surprising if the shareholders are sceptical as to the amount in hard cash that may remain for their own claims. What they not impossibly fear is that the shares may be taken from them at a number of years' purchase; worse still, that payment might be made contingently upon future profits. Here indeed the Government has to see that one portion of the community is not forced to suffer unduly for the benefit of the whole, and this as much for reasons of common sense as of common justice. Peking, as usual, is divided on the question, the opponents of Government acquisition objecting that enforced purchase will destroy public confidence among those who have money to invest; while others suspect that the Minister of Posts and Communications, Ch'eng Pih, is actuated too much by motives of private interest for the good of the undertaking. On the other hand, the leaders of the reform party would appear to be in favour of Government control; and if the conversion is effected gradually for the avoidance of friction, there is no insuperable reason why it should not be made. Even in the countries where private enterprise has reached a far more advanced stage than in China, it has been found that State and Telegraphs are best left in Government's hands.—C. C. News.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "GURBEN" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd of June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd of June, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 27th of June, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOCOTRA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1908.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TREMONT,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwriter, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. E. Steamship

"ISTRIA."

Captain Lining, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Underwriter, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 P.M.

Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignee's risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!

MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER

NOW DESPAIR!

NEW REMEDY

THERAPION

THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

THERAPION NO. 9

THERAPION NO. 10

THERAPION NO. 11

THERAPION NO. 12

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THERAPION NO. 37

THERAPION NO. 38

THERAPION NO. 39

THERAPION NO. 40

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.

PRICES PER PINT50 Cents
" " GALLON.....\$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [33]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1908.

CRIME IN HONGKONG.

One of the most noteworthy features of the present police administration of Hongkong is the almost total absence of serious crime. There was a time when the Colony earned an unenviable reputation for the occurrence of crimes which had to be sent before the Chief Justice. But to-day the conditions are entirely reversed. This is, of course, entirely due to the admirable system evolved by the Police Force, whose efforts on the subjugation and extermination of criminals are entirely to be commended. It is not so very long ago since, at certain seasons of the year, fires, which were obviously originated by incendiaries, were the order of the day, but it is a very long time since anything of the sort, or since any suspicion of the sort, has come to the attention of the police in Hongkong. For all practical purposes the gentlemen of the Press, whose duty it is to record the seamy side of life in this Colony, might as well be counted amongst the unemployed. The difference between the present conditions and those which existed a few years ago is perfectly marvellous, especially to those acquainted with the inner workings of the police in Hongkong. Then there was no recrudescence of crime, simply because crime was common. Nowadays, even the police are wondering at the paucity of cases which are of serious import. They do not realize that it is due to their own exertions that crime in the bulk has been eradicated. The only serious affairs that come before the Criminal Sessions at the present time are matters which originate either in the New Territories, or in outlandish districts, which are still pervaded by the old ideas of free licence and that a vendetta is permissible. The police authorities in Hongkong, however, are too modest to recognise this fact, and it is to be feared many good citizens fail to appreciate the labours of the extraordinarily small staff to whom is committed the charge of this important Colony. As a matter of fact the police themselves are astonished at their own doings, and it is only fair that they should be recognized. Many a time and oft the representative members of the police have complained that when crime is rampant they have been most unjustly blamed for failure of duty. They are certainly right in that respect. The police as a body is the cockney for every little ignorance who comes along, but they never

get any credit when good work is done. The police have done, and are doing, excellent work in maintaining law and order in this Colony. Once upon a time the roll of the Criminal Sessions was a bulky document, but now those gentlemen who are called as jurymen might as well never be summoned. It is a pleasing feature of the capacity of a remarkably capable corps that things should be so, and they deserve every praise, although, probably, they are too diffident to acknowledge it, for the fine work they have achieved. We shall have more to say on this subject in another issue.

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

An exceedingly interesting article on the question of Japanese ambitions appear in our contemporary, the *Strait Times*. The article was inspired by the unprovoked attack on certain Japanese in Los Angeles, California, but its conclusions are fortified by quotations from leading jurists. It says that perhaps, as the Japanese are studied more closely, a better idea will be formed by the peoples of Europe and America of this industrious and admirable race of Oriental. In an article in the magazine *Mars*, entitled "Super-Japan," Professor Guglielmo Ferrero, the "modern Gibbon," endeavours to "place" the Japanese in relation to the other races. For summary of that article we are indebted to the Berlin correspondent of the *London Morning Post*. First of all, he ridicules the hallucination created in Europe by the victory of the Japanese over the Russians and the incredible reports of their political and territorial ambitions. He refers to the panicky dread of Japan which became chronic, the nervous dread that overcame Europe when it heard the announcement that the American fleet was to cross the Pacific. "It is ridiculous and foolish," he writes, "for Europe to allow itself to be dominated by the fear that Japan could conquer every week a continent, an empire or an archipelago, or even an island. That the Japanese army is extremely courageous no one can deny, or thinks of denying, and we saw five years ago that the men who lead it are possessed of a courage that is dauntless. Let us not forget, however, that the Japanese are only men, and that their daring cannot subvert the laws of the possible and the impossible which govern all human actions." After pointing out the causes which contributed to the Russian defeat and the moderation of Japan's demands at the conclusion of peace, Professor Ferrero recurs to the apprehensiveness of the West. "The fear of Japan which dominates Europe to-day is a tangible proof of our decadence. It is the symptom of a disease which has spread from the Old World to the New and has also infected North America. They have all perceived that the conquest of the world is not such a simple matter as the newspapers ten years ago would have them believe. (He had referred to the proposal to partition China) To-day they are trembling in an equally exaggerated manner for the future of an important element of our world-power, for the supremacy of the white race in the Far East. The fury of ten years ago and the present admiration for the now unbounded prestige of Japan in Europe and America prove that Europe is losing the act of filing peoples whom we call barbarians and who possess a civilisation different from our own. Perhaps the art of ruling 'barbarians' has become difficult in a time when many of them know us better than they did formerly, and have divided some of the secrets of that art." He attributes our tendency to degeneracy to luxury, the haste in which we live our lives, and our love of display instead of holding on to the higher qualities. He contends that the roots of the serious dangers which menace the ascendancy of the white race in the Far East are to be sought rather in the intense political crisis which is passing over Europe and America to-day than in the overwhelming power of Japan, and concludes: "It is certain that Japan will easily overcome Europe and America in the Far East if the European and American peoples continue to regard as savage every nation which has not yet conducted a war, and on the other hand, to treat as a demi-god the nation which has successfully prosecuted a campaign, and if we continue to look upon ourselves as appointed by a species of mystical right to rule all other races without appreciating the immense exertions and dangers entailed in the acquisition and retention of power. The world is undoubtedly becoming richer; civilization is being disseminated throughout the modern world, and industry is making immense progress. It would be a serious mistake, however, to believe that progress is being made in every other domain, including politics. On the contrary, there are symptoms enough that certain organs of the modern countries are degenerating, and that the oligarchies which govern to-day do not possess the quality of reflection necessary in the present state of affairs in the world. It is chiefly for this reason that our supremacy in Asia, which seemed to be so secure thirty years ago, is beginning to waver." It is interesting to turn from Professor Ferrero to an essay written by Baron Suematsu in May, 1905, or three months before the Treaty of Portsmouth was signed. There

was in those days, with the prospect of a Japanese victory in sight, a strong effort on the part of French and German writers to resuscitate the cry of a Yellow Peril. Baron Suematsu and other writers sought to show how foolish was the cry. He contended that, from the very nature of the Eastern civilisation, from the characteristics of the Chinese, the effacement of the ancient material spirit amongst the Tartar and Mongolian races, and also from the aspiration of the Japanese on the lines of Western civilisation, the fears of an aggressive military movement of the yellow races were altogether groundless. As to the development of an economic Yellow Peril, he scoffed at the idea that Japanese industry and commerce would destroy the markets of the West in the East. But even if Japan had some sort of potentiality in the matter why should other peoples cry out? "Has not any nation or any individual the right, I may say the duty," he writes, "of ameliorating their livelihood as much as possible, so long as the process is carried on, by peaceful and orderly methods? What is the use of the Westerners talking about Christian morality, and where is the justice of the Occidentals speaking of their civilisation and enlightenment, if they think the peaceful and orderly amelioration of the condition of an individual or a nation is to be censured as a matter of misconduct and wickedness? We, the Easterners, cannot uphold the theory that there can be no morality in international intercourse." He proceeds to advance the argument that the gradual development of Far Eastern manufactures would not so much oust Western goods from this market as create a better demand for the special products of the West. Then follows the following significant passages, which, without any desire to add to the panic condemned by Professor Ferrero, we commend to the consideration of those who entertain a secret appreciation of the un-Christian acts of the Pacific Coast Christians:—"Some people fear that complications might arise between the Occidentals and Orientals on account of differences of race and religion. I have, however, very little fear on this score. The Orientals by nature have very little liking or dislike on the score of racial differences or resemblance. The very nature of their ethical training makes them indifferent to those matters. It is especially the case with the Japanese. Of course, they dislike arrogance and resent injustice, but, so long as their pride or susceptibility is not violated, they are most friendly to other peoples. . . . Rightly or wrongly, Japan is spoken of as having become a great nation. On this account Japan feels more responsibility, and she will ever try to keep up her good relationship with the Occidentals, and in doing so will seek to traverse, more and more, the same paths of civilisation. . . . So long, therefore, as the Occidentals do not affect to despise the Orientals on account of racial or religious differences, there will be no complications. The responsibility in these matters falls on the shoulders of the Westerners. It behoves Occidentals not to despise the Orientals too much as an inferior race, nor to make any misrepresentation based on the assumption of their own religion differing from what it ought to be, nor to inflict injustice in the name of religion. If these courtesies are observed, the East and the West can get on very well together."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE German mail of the 20th May was delivered in London on the 18th inst.

TWELVE more cases of plague have been recorded, bringing up the total for the year to 810. A case, which terminated fatally, occurred at St. Stephen's College.

P. H. KUMAR Sri Ranjitsingh, the Jam of Nawanshar, playing at Lords against Middlesex, last week, scored 14, not out. Ranjitsingh had a memorable ovation from the great crowd of spectators.

THE Victoria Legislative Council was hastily summoned to meet at Simla on Monday, June 8th. That was no doubt to consider the new Press and Explosives Bills referred to in the telegrams.

SIR Thomas Lipton's new yacht *Shamrock* has won the King's Cup at the Thames Club Regatta. The trials of the new *Shamrock* were to take place about the 18th May, and Sir Thomas Lipton was to proceed to Southampton in the *Erin* to be present on that occasion.

A CHINAMAN was charged before Mr. Howard, in the District Court, Singapore, on 15th inst., with taking into the Colony from Hongkong \$19.59 prohibited coin. The copper was returned and he was told not to circulate it. The dollars were confiscated and he was cautioned and discharged. Accused was told to apply to the Governor if he wanted the money back.

WE would invite the attention of our lady readers to the notice which appears in our advertising columns, announcing a sale of ready-made gowns, etc., which will commence on Monday next in that recognized abode of taste and fashion over which Madame Jay presides. The selection of gowns would be too numerous to mention, but it is sufficient to say that the styles (and what lady of fashion does not know that style?) are in Madame Jay's best taste, who has had prepared some really charming and effective designs, all being after French models.

CANTON DAILY DAP.

PROMOTING NATIVE MANUFACTURE.
[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th June.

The street parade organised by the Canton Self-Government Society for the purpose of exhibiting native-made articles, fixed to take place on the 23rd day of this month, has now been postponed to a day to be fixed for the middle of next month, owing to continuous rain. The Society has issued circulars to notify the people of the postponement.

RAIN.

Heavy rain has continued to fall for over a week, and the river has risen considerably in consequence. Most of the streets that are close to the bunding are flooded. It is reported that many parts of the town of Faishan have also been flooded.

CHALK FOR SCHOOLS.

Mr. Cheung Sze Chun has presented to the Provincial Educational Commissioner a box of chalk, being samples of his manufacture, and asked the Commissioner to have his chalk factory registered. It is reported that Mr. Cheung's product is found quite as good as that imported from foreign countries.

PLAQUE STRUGGLES.

he return of patients arriving at Canton from Hongkong and who have been admitted to the Fong Pin Hospital for treatment during the plague season shows a total of 351. Of these 95 have recovered and have left the hospital, 166 died while in the hospital, and 55 died before admission to the hospital. There are at present 35 under treatment in the hospital.

POPPY COMMISSIONERS.

The deputies, Wu and Yao, members of the Tsuchihou, who were sent to Canton to make an investigation concerning the cultivation of poppy in the province, left here yesterday for Peking.

ARMED ROBBER CONVICTED.

SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS FOR CRIME IN HONGKONG.

At the Criminal Sessions to-day, the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) on the Bench, Leung Choi, a street cooler, hailing from Shuntak, was charged with being concerned along with six others, in an armed robbery, which was committed in the vicinity of West Street in the latter end of May—the 23rd to be exact.

The accused was unrepresented, while the Attorney-General appeared for the Crown.

Called upon by the Registrar to plead the accused said:—

"If your Lordship says I am guilty then I am guilty."

The Chief Justice refused to accept this plea and the interpreter was called upon to interrogate the prisoner again.

"I don't know what to say," replied the prisoner to the interpreter's question. But if your Lordship has it down in writing that I pleaded guilty, I must be guilty."

Again the Court refused to accept this plea, and the accused was asked to answer in the affirmative or negative whether he was guilty of the charge alleged against him.

"I did not take part in the robbery," he said. "But I got several tens of dollars from one of the robbers."

The Attorney-General—He is charged with robbery.

The Chief Justice again ordered the interpreter to repeat the accusation against the prisoner.

The prisoner replied:—"I did take part in this robbery. I was one of them, and I got \$35 for my share."

The Chief Justice—That amounts to a plea of guilty. (To the Attorney-General). What are the facts of the case?

The Attorney-General outlined the salient features of the case, in the course of which he stated that this man had taken part in an armed robbery which occurred in the house—30, West Street—on the 23rd May last. It appears according to statements submitted to the Crown by the two women who were in the house at the time, that six or seven men, representing themselves to be agents of the opium farmer, and gaining admittance to the house, took advantage of their simplicity, gagged and bound them, and proceeded to ransack the premises. The crowd of marauders was armed with knives and daggers, and threatened the women with their lives in the event of their making any disturbance. Naturally the women who were in abject terror remained quiescent, and the robbers proceeded to work their will through the house. From a safe they extracted \$10 in hard cash and about \$100 worth of jewellery. After the departure of the robbers the women managed to free themselves from their bonds and ran to the adjoining house, whence a police whistle summoned the representatives of the law. The robbers, whether unwittingly or not, left their formidable weapons behind them, and those were taken charge of by the police on their entrance. The prisoner was arrested on a ship which was about to leave for Macao, and while in custody made a statement incriminating himself.

The Chief Justice, in sentencing the prisoner, said that as the man had admitted his guilt, instead of denying the fact, he would deal leniently with him, otherwise the accused would have been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. In view of the fact that he had admitted his complicity in the crime, the prisoner would be sentenced to three years' hard labour.

The sessions was then adjourned *sine die*.

THE Victoria of the Hukwang province has reported to Peking that on the 5th instant the land in the vicinity of a place called Maichang in the district of Changyang, Hopei, suddenly opened out, causing great fissures and swallowing up over one hundred houses and their occupants. The fissures are said to cover several miles in extent. It may be stated here that Changyang district belongs to the prefecture of Ichang.

A CASE OF FISH-POISONING.

HAD RESULT AFTER SUPPER.

An extraordinary incident was reported to the police yesterday, and although the facts may require some credulity, they are stated to be correct. In the waters of Hongkong there is a fish called *po kai*, which according to the ideas of the native community should only be boiled, otherwise disagreeable results may ensue. Chan Kam Sio, was the master of a fishing junk trading from Hongkong. Last evening, about six-thirty o'clock the junk master, along with his wife and family had a supper of *po kai*. The fish had been steamed with vegetables, including preserved cabbage, and shortly after eating their "chow," Chan—the junk master—fell ill. Attempts were made on the part of his family to doctor him, but late at night the junk master became so bad as to necessitate his removal to hospital. Fifteen minutes after his arrival in the Government Civil Hospital, the unfortunate man succumbed. It is believed that death resulted from fish poisoning.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The shooting dates for June are as follows:—

DOUGLAS CUP.

Saturday, 6th June 2 to 5.30 800 yards
Sunday, 7th " 10 to 12.30 Peak Range.

MAY CUP.

Saturday, 13th June 2 to 5.30 200 yards
Sunday, 14th " 10 to 12.30 King's Peak Range.

SPECIAL POOL.

Saturday, 20th June 2 to 5.30 800 yards
Sunday, 21st " 10 to 12.30 500 yards and 200 yards Peak Range.

BERKELEY CUP.

Saturday, 27th June 2 to 5.30 600 yards
Sunday, 28th " 10 to 12.30 King's Park Range.

POOL.

There will be a pool competition on each of the above dates. Members are reminded that cash must be paid on the range for ammunition and cards and in no circumstances can credit be given. Hongkong currency only will be accepted. Members are requested to hand in all their score cards to enable the secretary to keep a more complete record for the information of the Government.

A LETTER has been received at Calcutta from W. A. Donovan, M.A.C.E., who has returned to Kabul. It is dated May 27, and incidentally remarks that things are pacific in the capital of the Amir.

H.E. CHEN-Pih, President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, is reported to be about to memorialize the Throne asking for the appointment of his Honorary Liang Ju-hao (M. T. Liang), former Taotai of Shanghai and now Junior Councillor of the Waiwupu, to the post of Superintendent-General of the Railways of the Empire. It is also stated that the memorial has been suggested by the Grand Councillor, Yuan Shih-kai. His Honour M. T. Liang was Director of the North China Railway five years ago and worked hard and ably in that position. It is believed that under his able administration the railways of the Empire would gain greatly in every way.

EXTRAORDINARY stories are current regarding the failure of the Allegheny National Bank at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which suspended payment last month. Mr. James Montgomery, the cashier, is in gaol, charged with defalcations which aggregate £200,000. The directors' room at the bank is said to have been the scene of prolonged poker games for very high stakes. Mr. Montgomery is accused of supplying funds to prominent politicians, and sensational charges are made regarding the "festivities" which took place on the bank premises. The Comptroller of the Currency took charge of the bank and will terminate its existence. The loss to depositors is variously estimated at from £200,000 to £400,000.

A VICTORIA, B. C., despatch of 13th ult. says:—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is to invade the Atlantic, according to advices by the *Tosa Maru* to-day. The *Asahi*, a prominent Tokyo newspaper, says the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will transfer some of the steamers now on the European line from Yokohama to London and continental ports, to transatlantic service, to be established when the nine new vessels of the Nippon Yusen fleet have been launched. The *Tosa Maru*, which reached port this afternoon from Hongkong and way port, was seriously affected by the boycott arranged by the Chinese in revenge for the Tatsu Maru incident. The steamer had only 800 tons of general cargo, about one-sixth of her capacity. She reported all Japanese steamers and firms were suffering severely as a result of the boycott.

THE Singapore Free Press, of 12th inst., says:—By the German mail steamer *Colten* yesterday afternoon from Genoa, the Right Rev. Dom Joao Paulino d'Azavedo e Castro, Bishop of Macao, accompanied by Father Sarmiento, his secretary, returned from his visit to Lisbon and Rome, en route to Macao, but he has stayed back here for a fortnight to look into the affairs of the Portuguese Missions at Singapore and Malacca, under his jurisdiction. On arrival the Bishop was met on board by the acting Vicar General and Fathers Bragaca and Cardoso of the Singapore Portuguese Mission, the Secretary of the Portuguese Consulate, Mr. Adis, the lessee, and Mr. Schurz, the Manager of the Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Mr. Francis Leyard and Mr. Ho Yang Peng and his son. The Bishop and his party were then driven to the Parochial House, in Victoria Street, in two motor cars provided by Mr. Yang Peng. The Bishop will probably leave this afternoon by the *Sappho* for a confirmation and first communion service next Sunday morning in the Church of St. Peter at Malacca. We are in a position to state that the coming transfer of the Portuguese Mission at Hainan for a French Mission in China has been amicably settled at Rome and that this was the motive of Dom Joao's voyage to Europe.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

The French Minister at Peking has made repeated representations to the Waiwupu urging that the Chinese troops in Yunnan have accidentally wounded certain French commanders.

The Minister asks that the offending soldiers be severely dealt with.

The Waiwupu and the Imperial Government have arrived at the conclusion that, if the statements [by the French Minister] can be substantiated, compensation should be made in accordance with precedence.

Under no circumstances would the Chinese Government agree, however, to punish the officers.

A SALT MONOPOLY.

THE PREVENTION OF ABUSES.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

The Imperial Government has decided to cancel all concessions for the salt traffic, so as to place the trade in this commodity under the exclusive control of officers of the Government.

This measure is proposed with a view of mitigating abuses.

U. S. BATTLESHIP FLEET.

CHINA'S WELCOME.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

The Waiwupu has delegated Vice-President Leung Tun-in to act as China's representative in welcoming the United States battleship fleet.

The Board of Revenue will make an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars in aid of the expenditure towards a suitable reception.

CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

THE NATIONALIZATION SCHEME.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 18th June.

H.E. Chang Pih, president of the Board of Posts and Communications, is determined to carry out his scheme for the purchase of the shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

The president of the Board felt more inclined to increase the offer for the shares than yield to the shareholders [in an abandonment of the Government project].

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, 17th June.

President Roosevelt has appointed three commissioners to represent the United States of America on the proposed International Opium Commission.

Old Age Pensions.

The House of Commons have passed the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill without a division.

President Roosevelt.

The Chicago Convention has been opened. Mr. Bryce, who was present as chairman, belauded President Roosevelt, and described his refusal to stand again for the presidency as an abnegation to placing his name to fame beside that of Washington.

Obituary.

The death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is announced.

YUNNAN.

Telegrams received in Paris from Saigon report that two strong bands of so-called reformers have crossed the frontier in the Lao-Kai district, and are levying contributions. A force has been sent to disperse them.

Persia.

The Teheran correspondent of the *Times* wires that the Shah, replying to a parliamentary deputation, delivered a long and forcible speech, in the course of which he said that his ancestors having won the throne by the sword, he was not prepared to lose his inheritance without an appeal to the sword.

THE Rangoon Chinese.

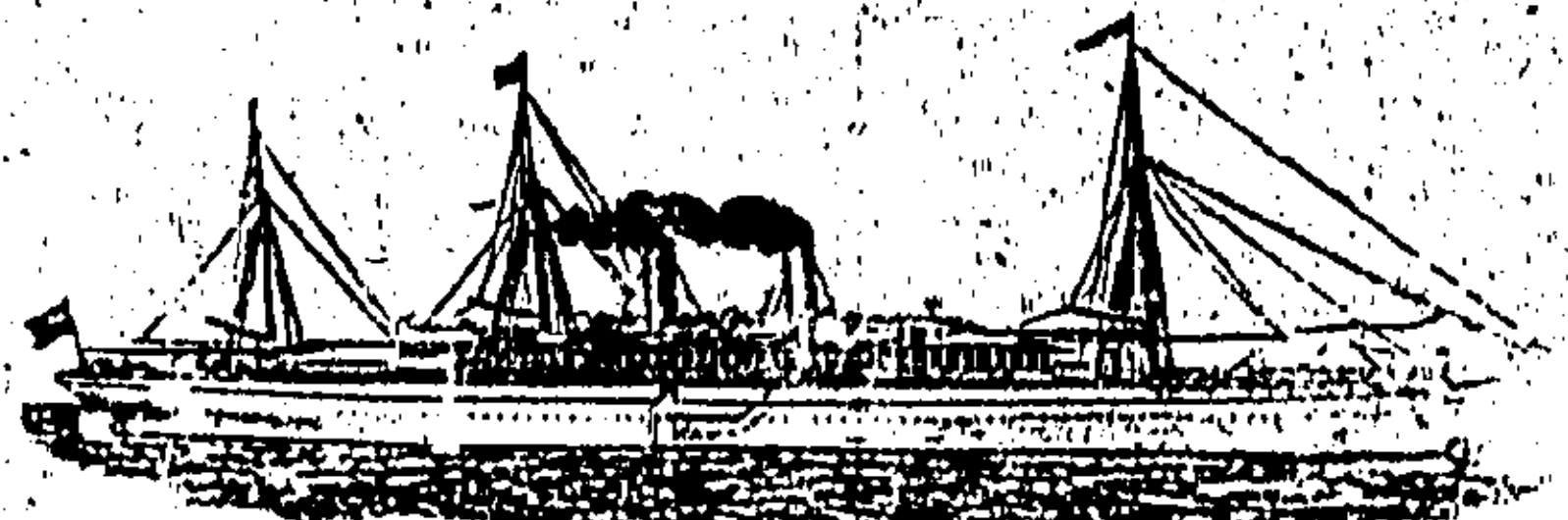
The Rangoon Chinese, burglars, who were wounded by Mrs. Boshe with a revolver in her room, has been tried and found guilty of criminal house trespass by night with intent to commit injury, his possession of a naked dagger, being held in 1873. He was sentenced to ten years' transportation, that sentence to begin to run after the expiry of his sentence for a previous burglary eleven years ago.

Intimations

Hongkong, 18th June, 1938

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration).
R.M.S. TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	SATURDAY, July 4th July 25th
"MONTEAGLE" 6,163	SATURDAY, July 11th Aug. 4th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000	SATURDAY, July 25th Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG" 3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th Sept. 6th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000	
"LENNOX" 3,700	

S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers. "EMPRESS" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10. Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways... £40. £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blaka Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	For Steamship On
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.....	"HANGSANG" SUNDAY, 21st June, daylight.
SHANGHAI.....	"KWONGSANG" MONDAY, 22nd June, Noon.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOI.....	"NANSANG" TUESDAY, 23rd June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	"FOO SANG" WEDNESDAY, 24th June, Noon.
MANILA.....	"YUENSANG" FRIDAY, 26th June, 4 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN. OCCUPYING 24 DAYS. The steamers Kulsang, Namsang and Hongsang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Date, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chfoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers. Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 19th June, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.	
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"LINAN"	20th	June, 4 P.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	22nd	" Daylight.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SHAOSHING"	22nd	" 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"SHANSI"	22nd	" 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	23rd	" "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND & other AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	27th	" "

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Hongkong, 19th June, 1908.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon sailships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI.....	2540	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 20th June, at Noon.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 27th June, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 19th June, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK. (With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship "OCEANO," will be despatched for the above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 25th June. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 12th June, 1908. [540]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "CARDIGANSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports on the 20th June, 1908. To be followed by S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" sailing on or about 10th July, 1908. For Freight and further Particulars, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 11th June, 1908. [557]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 25th June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 9th June, 1908. [579]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Tremont.....	9,060	Garlick.....	1st July, 1908.
Beverly.....	6,332	Shotton.....	13th July.
Kumakura.....	6,332	Cowley.....	19th Aug.
Shammut.....	9,060	Roberts.....	12th Sept.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION. ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The two screw s.s. Shammut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

* Steerage Passengers only.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 10th June, 1908. [19-20]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., and SHIO ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [19]

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. (Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA."

Captain A. L. Valentini, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Mooltan, 10,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, where Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Peninsular, due in London on 9th August, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent. Hongkong, 13th June, 1908. [7]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"CALEDONNIEN."

Captain Lemonnier, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. NALIN, Acting Agent. Hongkong, 15th June, 1908. [14]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 15th June, 1908. [506]

Intimations.

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupils' residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to E. J. LOPES, C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office. Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [502]

PABST BREWING COMPANY.

MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES.

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK BY SIEMSEN & Co., Agents for HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA. Hongkong, 29th July, 1907. [51]

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the great medical preparation, when all nature's, as to speak, is attacked by the scientific for its combat and happiness of man. Science has indeed made great strides during the past century, and among these no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jabor, Velpeau, Malgouyres, the well-known Chansignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Jalland, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy, we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of those diseases has like the famed philosopher's stone been the object of search of some hopeful, generous mind; and far beyond the mere power of such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the base metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent to relieve the suffering energies of the confirmed and in the one case, and in the other to effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited diseases, the most potent forces to leave no trace behind. Such is

THERAPION.

which certainly rank with, if not take place, of the most powerful and effective remedies which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for the sale of this remedy introduced to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained of the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world. It is a French Preparation.

Solely by M. CHATELAIN, 65-A

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 12th June, 1908, per 5 Mes.

BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B	30
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	19
Roast—Shiu	19
Breast—Ngau Lam	25
Soup, Tong Yuk	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	28
Sirloin—Ngau Lau	20
Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know.....	per set
Tongue fresh—Ngau Li.....	each
" corned—Ham Ngau Li.....	55
Head—Ngau Tau	80
Heart—Ngau Sum	per lb
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	18
Feet—Ngau Keok	each
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	17
Liver—Ngau Con	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To.....	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok.....	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwat	23
" Leg—Yeung Pui	21
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	20
Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong	23
Brains—Chi Know.....	per set
Feet—Chi Keok.....	12
Fry—Chi Chak	13
Head—Chi Tau	15
Heart—Chi Sum.....	each
Kidneys—Chi Yiu	pair
Liver—Chi Kon	24
Pork, Chop—Chi Pui Kwat	18
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	23
" Leg—Chu Pui	23
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	18
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau	50
Keok	50
Heart—Yeung Sum.....	each
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	10
Liver—Yeung Con.....	12
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	24
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	30
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	32
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Fan Kai	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz.
Fowls, Canton—Kai	34
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	30
Geese—Ngo	20
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye	20
Ngo	pair
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each
Hare—Tu Chai	—
Partridge—Che Khoo	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	28
Quail—Um Chun	30
" Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dosen
Snipe—Sa Chui	each
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	per lb.
" Hen	" Na
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap	pair
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai	—
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap	per pair

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	9
Bream—Bin Yp	14
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	14
Carp—Li Yu	18
Catfish—Chik Yu	11
Codfish—Mung Yu	15
Crabs—Hoi	16
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	13
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	14
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	12
Dog Fish—Til Tu Sa	9
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu	15
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	14
" Yellow—Wong Sin	24
Frogs—Tien Kai	34
Garonpa—Sek Pan	48
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	12
Herrings—Tso Pak	24
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	24
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	24
Loach—Wu Yu	24
Lobsters—Lung Ha	26
Mackerel—Chi Yu	30
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	28
Mullet—Chai Yu	24
Mullet—Sang Hoo	24
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	15
Perch—Tau Loo	14
Pike—Fa Paw Pong	9
Plaice—Pan Yu	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	22
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28
Prawns—Ming Hoi	48
Ray—Pel Pa Sa	9
Rock Fish—Sek Kan Kung	25
Roach—Chun Yu	28
Salmou, (Oton), Fresh water—Ma Yau	24

FRUITS.

Shark—Sa Yu	9
Skate—Po Yu	15
Shrimps—Ho	24
Snapper—Lap Yu	26
Solea—Tat Sa Yu	26
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	22
Turtles, small, fresh water—Kook Yu	80
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai	—

Almond—Hung Yau	24
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping	—
" (Chafoo)—Tin Chun Ping	—
" Small—Hoi Tong	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng	—
" Heung Chiu	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	—
Chestnuts, Chiao—Fong Lai	10
Carambola—Yeung Tou	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tse	each
Grapes—Sin Tai Tse	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	10
" Amer.—Kam San Ning Moong	7
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con	24
" Fresh, Lai Chi	20
Limes, (Sai Gon)—Sai Kung Ning	—
" Moong	each
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong	15
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	—
Maungsteens, San Chuk Tse per 100	\$3.00
Oranges, Tim Chang	15
" Small—Tai Kut	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	—
Olives—Pak Lam	8
Passion Fruit	each
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li B	—
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	20
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	18
Peanuts—Fa Sang	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Chiu	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon	—
" 2nd cooking—Chung tang	5
" Paw-law	—
Plum—Tai Chiu	—
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai	3
Pumpkin, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	20
Walnuts, Hop Tou	12
" Green—Sang Hop Tou	—
Shanghai Lo Kwat	8

VEGETABLES, &c.

.VEGETABLES, &c.	
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah	lb
Chi Chank	.....
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin	.....
Tau	.....
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi	.....
Pia Tau	.....
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi	.....
Beans, Long—Tau Kok	.....
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker	.....
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker	.....
Brassica—Pak Choi	.....
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun	.....
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy	.....
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	each
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	.....
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	.....
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi	.....
Fa	each
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh	.....
Choi-fa	each
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa	.....
Carrots—Kam Shun	.....
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy	.....
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi	.....
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi	.....
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu	.....
Red—Hung Fa	.....
Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	.....
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu	.....
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa	.....
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	.....
Garlic—Suen Tau	.....
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	.....
old—Lo Keung	.....
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	pieces
Lettuce—Young Sang Choi	each
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	.....
Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	.....
Musk Melon	.....
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho	.....
Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tau	.....
Green—Sang Chung	.....
Shal—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau	.....
Japan—Yat Poon	.....
Okroes—Mo Ker	.....
Parley, English—Yeung Un Sai	lb
Gradus Pea	.....
Green Peas—Cheng Tau	.....
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	.....
Shanghai—Shengng Hoi Shu	.....
Tai	.....
Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tai	.....
American—Fa Ki	.....
Fochoo—Fok Chan Shu Tai	.....
Macao—Oh Moon	.....
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa	.....
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	lb
Rhubarb	.....
Shalots—Con Chung Tau	.....
Spinage (Chinese)—Faw Choi	.....
Spinach—Yia Choi	.....
Tomatoes—Fan Ker	.....
Trunks—Wu Tau	.....
Turnips, Punc-d (Long)—Low Pak	.....
English—Yeung Low Pak	pieces
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	.....
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi	.....
Callrops—Lau Kok	.....
Lily Roots—Lin Ngai	.....
Amis—Tai Shu	.....
Page	per bundle
The prices necessarily vary from day to day	
and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel	
retailers to sell at the prices quoted.	
C. H. H. H. H.	

TAKING ADVANTAGE.

To a reporter, whose questions came rather thick and fast the brilliant Chinese ambassador, Wu Tieg-fang, said in San Francisco:

"You are pushing me too hard, young man. You are taking advantage of me. You are like the Peking poor relation."

Mr. Wu laughed.

"Yes," he said; "the Peking poor relation. Did you never hear of him?"

"No," said the reporter.

"Well, he was like you. He took advantage," said Mr. Wu. "It is narrated of him that one day he met the head of his family, a mandarin, in the street."

"Come and dine with us to-night," the mandarin said graciously.

"Thank you," said the poor relation. "But wouldn't it be better to go to bed?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose so," said the mandarin. "But where are you dining to-night?" he asked curiously.

"Oh, at my house," was the reply. "You see, your estimable wife was good enough to give me to-night's invitation."

AN ADVENTURE WITH A PANTHER.

A correspondent writes to a contemporary:—An exciting incident took place at Lalka, near Barilyn, on the 13th inst., which is well worth recording. Some scouts of the 12th Lancs were in the Black Forest for the purpose of training, when one of the scouts, Corporal J. Spender, proved once again the resource and pluck for which the British soldier has ever been renowned. While passing through the forest he came upon a large black panther; immediately bringing his rifle to his shoulder he fired, wounding the animal seriously. The beast crept away into the undergrowth, and the Corporal warned the men in his vicinity not to go near it until it was dead but one non-commissioned officer, Sergeant Vass, paid no attention to this wise advice and approached too near. The panther immediately came out and leaped straight for the Sergeant before he could gain cover. The Sergeant turned to get behind a tree, but slipped, and the panther was on him. Two shots failed to stop the panther and Corporal Spender immediately advanced, and placing the barrel of his rifle against the animal's shoulder, fired again.

The beast rolled over dead; but when they found the poor victim, he was very much torn. His scalp was torn in three places, his left forearm was fractured and severely bitten, as was also his hip. The scouts bandaged him up as well as they could, with their shirts and handkerchiefs and managed to get him on to a train, which they pulled up by standing on the line, waving their helmets and jackets.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.	
Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	110 1/2
Do. demand	110 3/16
Do. 4 months' sight	110 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	23 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	44 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	18 1/2
India T.T.	13 1/2
Do. demand	13 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K.	100 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	90 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	11 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	110 1/2
6 months' sight L/C	110 1/2
10 days' sight San Francisco & New York	45 1/2
4 months' sight	45 1/2
10 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	110 1/2
4 months' sight France	23 1/2
6 months' sight	23 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	18 1/2
Bar Silver	15 1/16
Bank of England rate	21 1/2
Sovereign	10 1/2

OPTION QUOTATIONS.	
To-day's quotations are as follows:	
Malwa New	90 1/2
Old	90 1/2
Older	1,000 1/2
Oldest	1,000 1/2
Per chest	
Patna New	1,150 1/2
Old	1,150 1/2
Benares New	1,650 1/2
Old	1,650 1/2
Patna (Paper)	1,650 1/2

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.	
American (Siberia) 21st inst, 7 a.m.	
Indian (Kamanga) 23rd inst.	
German (Prins Waldemar) 24th inst.	
American (China) 1st prox.	
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. <i>Glenfarg</i> arrived at Vancouver on 17th inst., at 1.30 p.m.	
The P. M. S. Co.'s s.s. <i>Siberia</i> will be due to arrive at this port on 21st inst., at 7 a.m.	
The Imperial German Mail s.s. <i>Dornes</i> left Sandakan on 17th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on 22nd inst., p.m.	
The P. M. S. Co.'s s.s. <i>China</i> will sail from Yokohama on 20th inst., and will be due to arrive at this port on 1st prox.	
The N. Y. K. s.s. <i>Kawachi Maru</i> , European Line, left Singapore for this port on 19th inst., and is expected here on 23rd inst.	
The N. Y. K. s.s. <i>Hakata Maru</i> , European Line, left Shanghai for this port, on 19th inst., and is expected here on 22nd inst.	
The Imperial German Mail s.s. <i>Prins Elia</i> <i>Friedrich</i> , which left here on 20th ult., at noon, arrived at Genoa on 17th inst., at 3 a.m.	
The N. Y. K. s.s. <i>Tora Maru</i> , American Line, left Kobe for this port, via Moji and Shanghai on 18th inst., and is expected here on 27th inst.	
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. <i>Empress of India</i> arrived at Nagasaki at 10.30 a.m., on 18th inst., and left again at 10 p.m., same day, for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 10 p.m., on 19th inst.	
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. <i>Empress of Japan</i> arrived at Kobe at 3 p.m., on 18th inst., and left again at midnight same day, via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 7 p.m., on 21st inst.	

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 19th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen considerably on the N.E. coast of China, and falls quickly in E. Japan. The depression is moving towards N.E. over the N. part of the Sea of Japan.

Pressure is still high over the Pacific in the neighbourhood of the Bonins. It remains somewhat low over the middle part of the China Sea, and the barometer continues to fall over the Philippines and Annam.

Moderate S.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.57 inches.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.	
Tremont, Am. s.s., 5.6.5, Garlick, 18th June, Tacoma 16th May, via Manila 16th June, Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.	
Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 4.03.5, P. M. B. Lake, 18th June, Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 13th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Indrapura, Br. s.s., 3.15.2, Kelway, 17th June, New York 26th April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Fooksang, Br. s.s., 1.09.7, T. A. Mitchell, 19th June, Moji 14th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Vandana Maru, Jap. s.s., 4.55.2, U. Nagatsu, 19th June, Kutchinbzu 13th June, Coal.—M. B. K.	
Singai, Br. s.s., 1.04.7, F. Jamieson, 19th June, Haiphong and Hoihow 18th June, Gen.—B. & S.	
Helene, Ger. s.s., 7.7.1, J. Jessen, 19th June, Tourane and Quinhon 16th June, Rice and Sugar.—J. & Co.	
Taming, Br. s.s., 1.34.6, A. Somerville, 19th June, Manila 16th June, Gen.—B. & S.	
Cheng Shing, Br. s.s., 1.35.6, V. McC. Liddell, 12th June, Canton 18th June, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Clearances at the Harbour Office.	
Indrapura, for Shanghai.	
Ching, for Bangkok.	
Haimin, for Swatow.	
Loonxang, for Manila.	
Mausang, for Sandakan.	
Hanoi, for Kwong-chow-wan.	
Chiyun, for Shanghai.	
Steno, for Singapore.	
Andalusia, for Singapore.	

Departures.	
June 19.	
Manila, for Sandakan.	
Triumph, for Haiphong.	
Progress, for Saigon.	
Yorofu Maru, for Singapore.	
Hanoi, for Haiphong.	
Haimin, for Coast Ports.	
Shangding, for Canton.	
Andalusia, for Calcutta.	
Yehoti Maru, for Bombay.	
Loonxang, for Manila.	
Chiyun, for Shanghai.	
Passengers arrived.	
Per <i>Nam Sang</i> , from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. P. A. Lawless, 731 Chinese, and 1 Japanese.	
Per <i>Singai</i> , from Haiphong, &c.—Messrs. H. W. Hewitt, C. Conner, and 24 Chinese.	
Per <i>Taming</i> , from Manila—Messrs. P. and W. Wirth, Mrs. M. Russell, Mrs. L. T. de Racker, Messrs. B. H. Moore, W. W. C. Burmeister, Mrs. B. W. Cadwallader and 2 children, Mr. Edward Ros, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Basila and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Clyde, Messrs. Edward P. Fuller and M. M. Kand.	
Passengers departed.	
Per <i>Manila</i> , for Australian Ports—Mrs. G. Auerbach, Miss Betts, Messrs. H. F. Bingham, Messrs. Louis Cohn, L. Ekman, J. Elmies, F. C. Fernier, F. Fassbender, W. Hasslepen, T. Jamieson, A. Mix, Mr. and Mrs. Sieben-schein, Mr. P. Schmidt, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tomkins.	

Shipping Reports.	
Mr. Fooksang, from Moji:—Strong S.W. wind and rain throughout.	
Mr. Sing, from Haiphong and Hoihow:—Light winds and fine cloudy weather.	
Mr. Nam Sang, from Calcutta and Straits:—Light S.W. winds, smooth sea, showery fine weather.	

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	
America Maru, Jap. s.s., 3.40.0, W. E. Filmer, 17th June, San Francisco 19th May, and Shanghai 15th June, Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.	
Amigo, Ger. s.s., 8.22, Frauden, 17th June, Haiphong 11th June, Pakhoi 14th, and Hoihow 17th, Rice and Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Bangkok, Ger. s.s., 1.03.0, T. Nicolaisen, 17th June, Bangkok 10th June, Rice and Meal.—B. & S.	
Catherine Apar, Br. s.s., 1.73.0, W. D. A. Thomas, 13th June, Calcutta (via Singapore) 8th June, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.	
Cheangchow, Br. s.s., 1.21.3, E. Shepherd, 15th June, Amoy 9th June, and Swatow 12th, Gen.—Joo Teck Beng.	
Childar, Nor. s.s., 1.10.7, H. Nielsen, 3rd June, Bangkok 27th May, Gen.—B. & S.	
Confield, Br. s.s., 4.57.7, J. Wiseman, 25th May, Moji 20th May, Coal.—M. B. K.	
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 9.00.1, Nakura, 17th June, Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 16th June, Gen.—O. S. K.	
Ellen Rickmers, Ger. s.s., 1.80.0, Schwagmann, 16th June, Moji 10th June, Coal.—M. B. K.	
Frithof, Nor. s.s., 8.01.0, Andersen, 14th June, Saigon 9th June, Rice and Cotton, —Aagaard, Thoresen & Co.	
Haiphong, Fr. s.s., 5.00, Pomfort, 22nd April, Haiphong 18th April, Ballast.—Wilks and Jacks.	
Hilary, Ger. s.s., 1.27.6, U. Uecker, 20th May, Saigon 24th May, Rice.—S. W. & Co.	

Steamers Reported.	
Vessels.	From.
Siberia	Shanghai.
Tibetia	Macassar.
Calcutta	Saigon.
Monteale	Shanghai.
Kumang	Singapore.
Beled	Singapore.
Bureau	Sandakan.
Glenstrae	Singapore.
Tjimali	Batavia.
Emp. of Japan	Singapore.
P. Waldemar	Yadaya.
Minnesota	Japan.

The Ships Passed Canal.	
19th May— <i>Asiyanax</i> , <i>Bellerophon</i> , <i>Glenstrae</i> , <i>Parkman</i> , <i>Schnitzli</i> , 12nd May— <i>Albena</i> , <i>Antares</i> , <i>Armand</i> , <i>Belle</i> , <i>Idomeneus</i> , <i>Ten-let</i> , <i>Prothema</i> , <i>Sinca</i> , <i>Socatra</i> , <i>Indrapura</i> , <i>India</i> , <i>Japan</i> , <i>Leithan</i> , 20th May— <i>Beled</i> , <i>Para</i> , <i>Santa</i> , <i>Patika</i> , 20th May— <i>Calcutta</i> , <i>Montgomery</i> , <i>Savona</i> , <i>Indra Maru</i> , <i>Kawachi Maru</i> , 2nd June— <i>Goben</i> , <i>Ellisabeth</i> , <i>Rickmers</i> , <i>Nora</i> , 5th June— <i>Agamemnon</i> , <i>Australien</i> , <i>Indrapura</i> , <i>Liberia</i> , <i>Alsechwa</i> , <i>Nubia</i> , <i>Quesen Olga</i> , 9th June— <i>Glenstrae</i> , <i>Banlarig</i> , <i>Savona</i> , <i>Colombo Maru</i> , <i>Prins Lud-wig</i> , 12th June— <i>Tudor Prince</i> , <i>Kamohara Maru</i> , <i>Kalio</i> , <i>P. E. Friedrich</i> , <i>Silasta</i> , (Ger.) <i>Samsul Maru</i> , <i>Tourane</i> , 16th June— <i>Glenroy</i> , <i>Parisi</i> , <i>Sikh</i> .	

Arrivals at Home—19th May— <i>Glenloch</i> , <i>Calcutta</i> , 21st May— <i>Bernie</i> , 22nd May— <i>Park</i> , <i>Leithan</i> , <i>Tamsui Maru</i> , 29th May— <i>Ajax</i> , <i>Armand</i> , <i>Belle</i> , <i>Prins Regent</i> , <i>Lutpold</i> , 31st July— <i>Belgavia</i> , <i>Beimohkaka</i> , <i>Prins Regent</i> , 5th June— <i>Kennedy</i> , <i>Montgomery</i> , <i>Prins Regent</i> , 5th June— <i>Yorok</i> , <i>Indra Maru</i> , <i>Patika</i> , 12th June— <i>Para</i> , 12th June— <i>Inverclyde</i> , <i>Australien</i> , 16th June— <i>Jason</i> , <i>Tyden</i> .	
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Post Office.	
A Mail will close for:—	
Singapore—Per <i>Steno</i> , 20th June, 10 a.m.	
Manila—Per <i>Rubi</i> , 20th June, 11 a.m.	
Kohsichang—Per <i>Cardigan</i> , 20th June, 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe—Per <i>India</i> , 20th June, 11 a.m.	
Macao—Per <i>Sai Tai</i> , 20th June, 1.15 p.m.	
Shanghai and Chinkiang—Per <i>Levan</i> , 20th June, 1.15 p.m.	
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco and Portland—Per <i>Arabia</i> , 20th June, 5 p.m.	
Swatow and Shanghai—Per <i>Hanzang</i> , 20th June, 5 p.m.	
Swatow, Cheloo and Tientsin—Per <i>Chong-shing</i> , 20th June, 5 p.m.	
Shanghai—Per <i>Shankong</i> , 20th June, 5 p.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per <i>Daijin Maru</i> , 21st June, 9 a.m.	

DOCK RETURNS.	
Sorsong	at Kowloon Dock
Fume	"
Coutfield	"
Arabia	"
Hongkong	"
Woolwich	"
Sumatra	"
Catherine Apar	at Commopolitan
Progress	Aberdeen
Cheangchow	"

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.	
June 18th, 1908, a.m.	
Bar. Tm. Hu. Wind Wt.	

Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.75	59	SS	1	f
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Tokio	6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Kochi	6 a.m.	29.91	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	29.76	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	6 a.m.	29.92	—	—	—	—
Oshima	6 a.m.	29.97	—	—	—	—
Naha	6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	6 a.m.	30.08	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	6.100	N 5	or	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	9.44	0.5	NNE	4	o
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.77	74	SS	1	c
Kiungang	6 a.m.	29.77	70	SS	1	b
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.74	73	SS	1	c
Gutian	6 a.m.	29.80	77	SS	1	c
Sharp Peak	6 a.m.	29.80	77	SS	1	c
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.90	79	SS	1	c
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.90	79	SS	1	c
Taihek	6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—	—
Taichu	6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—	—
Tainan	6 a.m.	29.86	—	—	—	—
Koshu	6 a.m.	29.80	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.m.	29.83	80	SSW	1	od
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.83	80	SSW	1	od
Victoria	6 a.m.	29.79	—	—	—	—
Gap R.	6 a.m.	29.79	—	—	—	—
Mauro	6 a.m.	29.83	79	SE	1	od
Hoihow	6 a.m.	29.83	79	SE	1	od
Pakhoi	6 a.m.	29.76	75	NE	1	or
Phulien	6 a.m.	29.76	75	NE	1	or
Tourane	6 a.m.	29.79	82	—	—	—
C. St. James	6 a.m.	29.84	79	WSW	2	o
Apari	6 a.m.	29.91	79	—	—	—
Manila	6 a.m.	29.84	80	SS	1	b
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.88	77	—	—	—
Bacolod	6 a.m.	29.88	77	—	—	—
Iloilo	6 a.m.	29.87	84	NE	1	b
Cebu	6 a.m.	29.86	84	—	—	—
Lahuan	6 a.m.	29.85	81	—	—	—

Shipping Reports.	
Mr. Fooksang, from Moji:—Strong S.W. wind and rain throughout.	
Mr. Sing, from Haiphong and Hoihow:—Light winds and fine cloudy weather.	
Mr. Nam Sang, from Calcutta and Straits:—Light S.W. winds, smooth sea, showery fine weather.	

VESSELS IN PORT.	
June 19th, 1908, a.m.	
Bar. Tm. Hu. Wind Wt.	

Vladivostok	7 a.m.	29.66	59	SS	1	f
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.65	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	6 a.m.	29.65	—	—	—	—
Tokio	6 a.m.	29.71	—	—	—	—
Kochi	6 a.m.	29.8	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	6 a.m.	29.88	—	—	—	—
Oshima	6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Naha	6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Ishigakijima	6 a.m.	29.93	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	6 a.m.	30.08	—	—	—	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	29.61	71	N	5	or
Weihaiwei	6 a.m.	29.69	72	WNW	3	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.78	80	SE	1	b
Kiungang	6 a.m.	29.77	74	SS	1	or
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.77	75	SS	1	or
Gutian	6 a.m.	29.75	73	SS	1	or
Sharp Peak	6 a.m.	29.83	80	SS	1	or
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.88	79	SS	1	or
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.88	79	SS	1	or
Taihek	6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—	—
Taichu	6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—	—
Tainan	6 a.m.	29.86	—	—	—	—
Koshu	6 a.m.	29.80	—	—	—	—
Pescadore	6 a.m.	29.84	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.m.	29.83	80	SS	1	or
Hongkong	6 a.m.	29.85	83	SS	1	or
Coria Peak	6 a.m.	29.85	83	SS	1	or
Rock	6 a.m.	29.70	—	—	—	—
Sho	6 a.m.	29.73	81	SS	1	or
Chow Sang	6 a.m.	29.73	81	SS	1	or
Hol	6 a.m.	29.73	81	SS	1	or
San Francisco	8 a.m.	29.70	77	S	5	or
San Francisco	8 a.m.	29.78	82	S	5	or
San Francisco	8 a.m.	29.80	79	W	5	or
San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.84	79	W	5	or
San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.86	86	SSW	1	or
San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.86	85	SSW	1	or
San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.86	85	SSW	1	or
San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.87	75	SW	1	or
San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.87	75	SW	1	or
San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.87	75	SW	1	or
San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.87	75	SW	1	or
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San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.87	75	SW	1	or
San Francisco	6 a.m.	29.87	75	SW		

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